

In the claims:

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method of fabricating a transistor, comprising:
 - forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;
 - forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;
 - forming a contact recess in the barrier layer to expose a contact region of the nitride-based channel layer;
 - forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process, such that the contact layer does not extend beneath the barrier layer;
 - forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer; and
 - forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer adjacent the ohmic contact.
2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature process uses a temperature of less than 960 °C.
3. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature process uses a temperature of less than about 450 °C.
4. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature process uses a temperature of less than about 200 °C.
5. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the contact layer comprises an n-type degenerate semiconductor material other than GaN and AlGaN.
6. (Original) The method of Claim 5, wherein the contact layer comprises a non-nitride Group III-V semiconductor material, a Group IV semiconductor material and/or a group II-VI semiconductor material.

7. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process comprises forming a nitride-based contact layer by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), molecular beam epitaxy (MBE), plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), sputtering and/or hydride vapor phase epitaxy (HVPE).

8. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the low temperature deposition process is a process other than mass transport from a wafer on which the transistor is formed.

9. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a transistor, comprising:
forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;
forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;
forming a contact recess in the barrier layer to expose a contact region of the nitride-based channel layer;
forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process;
forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer;
forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer adjacent the ohmic contact;
forming a first dielectric layer on the barrier layer;
forming a gate recess in the first dielectric layer;
wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact in the contact gate recess; and
wherein forming a contact recess comprises forming an ohmic contact recess in the first dielectric layer and the barrier layer that expose a portion of the nitride-based channel layer.

10. (Original) The method of Claim 9, wherein the first dielectric layer comprises a silicon nitride layer.

11. (Original) The method of Claim 10, wherein the silicon nitride layer provides a passivation layer for the transistor.

12. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a transistor, comprising:
forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;
forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;
forming a contact recess in the barrier layer to expose a contact region of the nitride-based channel layer;
forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process;
forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer;
forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer adjacent the ohmic contact;
forming a first dielectric layer on the barrier layer;
wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact [[on]] in the first dielectric layer; and
wherein forming a contact recess comprises forming an ohmic contact recess in the first dielectric layer and the barrier layer that expose a portion of the nitride-based channel layer.

13. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the contact recess extends into the channel layer.

14. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact without annealing the ohmic contact.

15. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises:

patterned a metal layer on the contact layer; and
annealing the patterned metal layer at a temperature of about 850 °C or less.

16. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer comprises forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer to a thickness sufficient to provide a sheet resistivity of less than a sheet resistivity of a two-dimensional electron gas region formed at an interface between the channel layer and the barrier layer.

17. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact layer comprises forming n-type InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 17, wherein the InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer is doped with Si, Ge and/or O during formation.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, further comprising forming sidewalls of the channel layer to provide an increased surface area interface between the channel layer and the contact layer as compared to a planar interface.

20. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 19, wherein forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer comprises forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer that extends onto a portion of the channel layer.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 19, wherein forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer comprises forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer that terminates before the sidewall of the channel layer.

22. (Previously Presented) A method of fabricating a transistor, comprising:
forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;
forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;
forming a contact recess in the barrier layer to expose a contact region of the nitride-based channel layer;
forming a contact layer on the exposed contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process;
forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer;
forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer adjacent the ohmic contact;
forming holes in the channel layer adjacent the contact regions;
placing n-type nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes; and

wherein forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer comprises forming an ohmic contact on the contact layer and on the n-type nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes.

23. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the contact recess comprises a first contact recess, the contact region comprises a first contact region and the ohmic contact comprises a first ohmic contact, the method further comprising:

forming a second contact recess in the barrier layer to expose a second contact region of the nitride-based channel layer;

forming a contact layer on the exposed second contact region of the nitride-based channel layer using a low temperature deposition process;

forming a second ohmic contact on the contact layer; and

wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer between the first and second ohmic contacts.

24. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein forming a contact recess further comprises forming a contact recess that exposes a portion of the barrier layer and wherein forming a contact layer comprises forming a contact layer that extends onto the exposed portion of the barrier layer.

25. (Previously Presented) A method of fabricating a transistor, comprising:

forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;

forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;

forming a masking layer on the barrier layer;

patterning the masking layer and the barrier layer to provide a contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer;

forming a contact layer on the exposed portion of the nitride-based channel layer and the masking layer;

selectively removing the masking layer and a portion of the contact layer on the masking layer to provide a nitride-based contact region;

forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region; and

forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer adjacent the ohmic contact.

26. (Original) The method of Claim 25, further comprising:
 - forming a first dielectric layer on the barrier layer;
 - forming a recess in the first dielectric layer;
 - wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact in the recess;
 - wherein forming a masking layer on the barrier layer comprises forming a masking layer on the first dielectric layer; and
 - wherein patterning the masking layer and the barrier layer to provide a contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer comprises patterning the masking layer, the first dielectric layer and the barrier layer to provide a contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer.
 27. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the first dielectric layer comprises a silicon nitride layer.
 28. (Original) The method of Claim 27, wherein the silicon nitride layer provides a passivation layer for the transistor.
 29. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the masking layer comprises a dielectric layer.
 30. (Original) The method of Claim 29, wherein the dielectric layer comprises a silicon oxide layer.
 31. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein the masking layer comprises a photoresist and/or e-beam resist masking layer.
 32. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact without annealing the ohmic contact.
 33. (Original) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises:

patterning a metal layer on the nitride-based contact region; and
 annealing the patterned metal layer at a temperature of less than about 850 °C.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming a nitride based contact layer on the exposed portion of the nitride-based channel layer and the masking layer comprises forming a nitride based contact layer by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), molecular beam epitaxy (MBE), plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), sputtering and/or hydride vapor phase epitaxy (HVPE).

35. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming a nitride based contact layer on the exposed portion of the nitride-based channel layer and the masking layer comprises forming a nitride based contact layer on the exposed portions of the nitride-based channel layer and the masking layer to a thickness sufficient to provide a sheet resistivity of less than a sheet resistivity of a two-dimensional electron gas region formed at an interface between the channel layer and the barrier layer.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, wherein forming a nitride based contact layer comprises forming n-type an InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 36, wherein the InGaN, GaN, AlGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer is doped with Si, Ge and/or O during formation.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, wherein the nitride based contact layer comprises an n-type degenerate semiconductor material other than GaN and AlGaN.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 38, wherein the nitride based contact layer comprises a non-nitride Group III-V semiconductor material, a Group IV semiconductor material and/or a group II-VI semiconductor material.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, further comprising forming sidewalls of the channel layer to provide an increased surface area interface between the nitride based channel layer and the nitride based contact layer in comparison to a planar interface.

41. (Original) The method of Claim 40, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region that extends onto a portion of the channel layer.

42. (Original) The method of Claim 40, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region that terminates before the sidewall of the channel layer.

43. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, further comprising:
forming holes in the channel layer adjacent the nitride-based contact region;
wherein forming a nitride based contact layer further comprises placing a nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes; and
wherein forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region comprises forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region and on the nitride-based semiconductor material in the holes.

44. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, wherein the contact opening comprises a first contact opening, the nitride-based contact region comprises a first nitride-based contact region and the ohmic contact comprises a first ohmic contact, the method further comprising:

patternning the masking layer and the barrier layer to provide a second contact opening that exposes a portion of the nitride-based channel layer;
forming a nitride based contact layer on the portion of the nitride-based channel layer exposed by the second contact opening;
wherein selectively removing the masking layer comprises selectively removing the masking layer and a portion of the nitride based contact layer on the masking layer to provide the first nitride-based contact region and a second nitride-based contact region;

forming a second ohmic contact on the second nitride-based contact region; and
wherein forming a gate contact comprises forming a gate contact disposed on the
barrier layer between the first and second ohmic contacts.

45. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 25, further comprising a contact recess that exposes a portion of the barrier layer and wherein forming a nitride based contact layer comprises forming a contact layer that extends onto the exposed portion of the barrier layer.

46-62. (Cancelled).

63. (Original) A method of fabricating a high electron mobility transistor, comprising:

forming a nitride-based channel layer on a substrate;
forming a barrier layer on the nitride-based channel layer;
forming at least one contact recess in the barrier layer that extends into the channel layer;
forming a contact region on the nitride-based channel layer in the contact recess;
forming a gate contact disposed on the barrier layer; and
wherein forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer include forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer to include a surface area enlargement structure.

64. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer include forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer to include a surface area enlargement structure comprises patterning sidewalls of portions of the contact recess that extend into the channel layer.

65. (Original) The method of Claim 64, further comprising forming an ohmic contact on the nitride-based contact region.

66. (Original) The method of Claim 65, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact that does not extend onto the channel layer in the area of the sidewalls.

67. (Original) The method of Claim 65, wherein forming an ohmic contact comprises forming an ohmic contact that extends onto the channel layer in the area of the sidewalls.

68. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer include forming the contact region and forming the nitride-based channel layer to include a surface area enlargement structure comprises:

forming holes extending into the channel layer;
placing n-type semiconductor material in the holes; and
forming an ohmic contact that is in contact with the n-type semiconductor material in the holes.

69. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises InGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN and/or InN layer.

70. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises AlGaN.

71. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises GaN.

72. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises InGaN, InAlGaN, InAlN, AlGaN, GaN and/or InN doped with Si, Ge and/or O.

73. (Original) The method of Claim 63, further comprising forming a silicon nitride layer on the barrier layer and wherein the gate contact is provided in a recess in the silicon nitride layer.

74. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein forming a contact region comprises forming a nitride-based semiconductor material contact region by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), molecular beam epitaxy (MBE), plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD), sputtering and/or hydride vapor phase epitaxy (HVPE).

75. (Original) The method of Claim 74, forming a contact region comprises forming an n-type semiconductor material contact region using a low temperature deposition process.

76. (Original) The method of Claim 63, further comprising:
forming a first ohmic contact on the contact region; and
forming a second ohmic contact adjacent the gate contact and opposite from the first ohmic contact.

77. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises an n-type degenerate semiconductor material other than GaN and AlGaN.

78. (Original) The method of Claim 77, wherein the contact region comprises a non-nitride Group III-V semiconductor material, a Group IV semiconductor material and/or a group II-VI semiconductor material.

79. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region comprises a metal and/or metal alloy to provide an ohmic contact.

80. (Original) The method of Claim 63, wherein the contact region extends onto the barrier layer.

81-84. (Cancelled).